

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1906.

SINGLE COPY THREE CENTS.

WITTE'S NEW MOVE

Premier Suggests that Cesar Promulgate a Constitution at Once.

TO CUT GROUND FROM UNDER OPPOSITION

Intention is to Secure United Support of All Liberal Elements.

POLICY OF REPRESSION CONTINUED

Government Spies Are at Work Among Labor Organizations.

ST. PETERSBURG PRISONS ARE CROWDED

Many Leaders of Revolution Succeed in Evading Arrest and Meetings Are Held Daily.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—It is learned from a high source that Premier Witte is again strongly urging the emperor to immediately promulgate a moderate constitution for the double purpose of reassuring the liberals that the present war against the revolution does not mean a reaction and blocking the attempt which undoubtedly will be made when the national assembly convenes to transform that body into a constituent assembly. Moreover the plan has other heavy backing and the emperor is showing an inclination to accept it. The premier understands to have informed his majesty that such an act will be the master stroke at the present juncture and might rally the whole body of conservative and liberal opinion to the side of the government.

Representing the Reds.
The policy of repressing the revolutionists continues with a vengeance. Their movement that they proposed to carry on a guerrilla warfare until a general armistice is prepared has stimulated the government to redoubled energy. A band of terrorists is known to be at work here and last night there were wholesale searches for suspects that hundreds have been removed to Schlusselburg fortress and to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Government spies are at work among the workmen and revolutionary societies with instructions to give warning of meetings which are immediately surrounded and the members taken into custody. Nevertheless the Workmen's council and the executive committee of the social revolutionists are managing to evade arrest and are meeting each day at a different place in the outskirts of the city. The police are endeavoring to have orders not spare bullets if they are attacked by persons using bombs or revolvers.

Statement of Doubassoff.

An interview with Governor General Doubassoff is printed today, in which he explains that the threat of the city being shelled to the extent of the region in which the military forces are operating, and owing to the lack of troops, which compelled Doubassoff to await reinforcements from Warsaw and St. Petersburg before giving the revolutionists their death blow. The most difficult task of the city police general continued, "was to drive them from their base on the Kazan railroad, between Moscow and Provo, three miles east of Moscow, and surround them in the Prenevo district so as to prevent their escape. Both these tasks were successfully accomplished. The strikers were taken into custody, which held the proprietor as a hostage, were ready to surrender Friday, but Colonel Minn, who conducted the negotiations, declined to accept their surrender unless they also delivered up the 'Druidists' who had sought refuge there."

Governor General Doubassoff further declared that the artillery bombardment only the houses from which the revolutionists fired.

Reinforcements are entering Courland from four sides, but the leaders of the Lithuanian revolution are imperturbable.

The papers published in the city under the conditions prevailing along the Siberian railway. There are no railway officials on duty and on the section as far as Chelabinsk, government of Orenburg, all the stations have been pillaged. Complete anarchy prevails at Irkutsk. The military trains are running without order or proper engineers.

A gentleman who has just returned here from Moscow accounts for the great exaggeration in the reports of the slaughter there by the fact that troops and artillery generally used blank cartridges for the purpose of frightening the strikers and revolutionists.

He himself witnessed a battery of three guns "bombard" a house from which shots were fired but not a single shell or shot was used. The gentleman from Moscow added that he understood that two students, sons of Frokharov and Schmidt, the owners of the factory destroyed, were included in the organization of the Druids.

Cavalry for Mitau and Riga.
MITAU, Courland, Russia, Jan. 1.—Four companies of troops, principally cavalry and artillery, are converging towards Mitau and Riga.

The insurgents in the towns held by them are instituting a social democratic administration as if they were in permanent possession. At Frankenberg a woman of 70 and two girls sit in the new city council.

New Governor Marching on Riga.
RIGA, Government of Livonia, Russia, Jan. 1.—Three policemen were killed during the night.

The railroad men are again threatening to strike in order to obtain the release of the arrested delegates.

General Count Sologub, the new governor general of the Baltic provinces, who is marching on this city with a large force of troops, is expected here Wednesday. It is reported that he will issue a proclamation warning the population of the consequences of the violation of martial law and threatening to try offenders by court-martial and exile the entire population of communities which decline to yield.

In the Lithuanian portions of the Baltic provinces the situation is quieter. No serious outbreak has occurred recently. Troops are pursuing revolutionary bands from Dvinsk and Dvinsk.

The revolutionary movement is spreading in northern Livonia, where estates are being attacked.

The butchers' strike continues here.

Bombs Captured in Warsaw.
WARSAW, Jan. 1.—The police today discovered in a flat on Kazan street, occupied by Jews, several loaded and unloaded bombs, a quantity of explosives and a number of revolvers. The police closed the street and made a search of all the houses in it. Many arrests followed.

MANIFESTO BY CHAMBERLAIN

Unionist Leader Outlines His Policy of Colonial Preference—Proposes Tax on Foreign Wheat.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Joseph Chamberlain led his election manifesto today. After frantically attacking the new government, he described it as being essentially a rule, little Englander government, ending for its existence on Irish votes. He devoted himself entirely to an exposition of his fiscal policy, and especially to subject of colonial preference which speaks of as the first item in the constructive program of the unionist party, second item, closely connected with the latter, being the policy of retaliation. He declares that colonies will not wait indefinitely, but will be forced to enter into arrangements with strangers. He points out that the scheme of colonial preference will include a provision for a small tax on foreign wheat, but says that as both home grown and colonial wheat will be free and the supply from the colonies unlimited, the price of bread will not be increased in the slightest degree.

Mr. Chamberlain declares that he believes the unionist party to be absolutely agreed regarding these aims, though he admits that there may be some differences of opinion when the time comes to discuss the methods from which these aims are to be accomplished. He says, however, that these differences of opinion probably do not exist, and that they are matters more of verbal distinction than of practical importance. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain says:

I believe our objects can be fully attained by a moderate general tariff scientifically adapted to the conditions of our trade and so arranged as to secure the largest amount of employment at fair wages for our own people, while it would give a toll on the manufacturers of those countries who do not trade with us. Our policy is constructive and practical, while the policy of our opponents is destructive and theoretical.

So far the letter of Cameron Corbett, a Parliamentary candidate for Glasgow, in the union interest, calling the attention of Ambassador Reid and Premier Campbell-Bannerman to the alleged unconstitutional action of his opponent, D. M. Mason, who, Mr. Corbett said, had in a friendly interview which he had with President Roosevelt at Washington, the president expressed his hearty sympathy with the liberal party in Great Britain, has not attracted much attention in political circles. The Times, however, in a friendly interview which he had with President Roosevelt said what has been imputed to him, but agrees with Mr. Corbett in saying that the president might make some disclaimer and thereby render impossible any future misrepresentation. The Times incidentally recalls the Saville-West incident.

WINTER TURNS OVER NEW LEAF

Snowstorm Begins Early in the Evening and Lasts Throughout the Night.
Winter turned over a new leaf on New Year's day, and decided to "get busy" in proper season. Not for several weeks had Omaha seen a flake of snow and the temperature has resembled the latter part of a mild fall. About 9 o'clock last night a heavy snowfall began to mark the beginning of white tufts blowing through the air. As the minutes passed they became more numerous, until it was not long before the city was in the grasp of what could rightly be termed a snowstorm. It was quite a novelty and many people got out on the streets to mark the pleasure of walking on the white-blanketed walks—a pleasure of which they had thus far been deprived this season. For it was the first fall of snow in the city of sufficient proportions to be given the name of snowstorm. The snow fell in a steady rain, the wind blowing from the north, but only the snow on the walks and crossings disappeared. There was a steady fall until after midnight and at 3 o'clock there was still a trace of a fall, by which time the ground was well covered. The snow continued to fall in a steady rain, the wind blowing from the north, but only the snow on the walks and crossings disappeared. There was a steady fall until after midnight and at 3 o'clock there was still a trace of a fall, by which time the ground was well covered. The snow continued to fall in a steady rain, the wind blowing from the north, but only the snow on the walks and crossings disappeared.

WESTERN MATTERS AT CAPITAL

Dates for Civil Service Examinations in Several Western States.
(From a Staff Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—(Special Telegram.)—The Civil Service commission announces that regular spring examinations for position in the departmental service in Washington will be held as follows: Nebraska—Omaha, March 14, April 15, May 2, 4 and 5; Beatrice, March 21; Grand Island, April 14, April 18; Lincoln, March 14, April 18; Burlington, April 9; Cedar Rapids, April 10 and 11; Des Moines, March 14, April 12 and 13; Dubuque, March 14, April 12 and 13; Fort Madison, March 14, April 18; Iowa City, March 14, April 18; Mason City, March 14 and 21; April 13; Sioux City, March 14 and 21, April 18. South Dakota—Aberdeen, March 14 and 28, April 13; Deadwood, March 14 and 21, April 18; Pierre, March 14 and 21, April 18; Watertown, March 14 and 21, April 18; Wyoming—Cheyenne, March 14 and 21, April 18; Laramie, March 14 and 21, April 18.

REPLY FROM ANTHRACITE MEN

Operators Send Reply to Miners' Request for Conference and It is Forwarded to Mitchell.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 1.—An answer from the coal operators to the request of the officers of the United Mine Workers of America for a conference is stated to have been received today by Secretary John Gallagher of the miners' committee.

Mr. Gallagher immediately placed the letter unopened into another envelope and forwarded it to President John Mitchell who is at his home in Illinois. While the contents of the letter are unknown here, it is confidently believed that it is favorable and that a conference will be held in time for the miners to make a report to their national convention at Indianapolis on January 11.

Injured Mail Clerk Recovering.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 1.—(Special.)—C. A. Shafer, the railway postal clerk who was seriously injured in the Ah Shay wreck last month, and who was the only clerk to escape from the mail cars alive, has been discharged from the State hospital at Rock Springs and has returned to his home here. It will be some time before Shafer will be able to resume his run.

JUBILEE OF OLD TIMERS

Reunion of Pioneers and Their Descendants at the Omaha Club.

ONE THOUSAND OR MORE TURN OUT

Form and Fashion Forgotten While Rich and Poor of Long Ago Held the Glad New Year.

Even the most enthusiastic prediction regarding the reception to the old settlers and their descendants was outdone by the event itself at the Omaha club Monday afternoon. Beginning very soon after 9 o'clock the crowd began to thicken and until almost the stroke of 6 there was seemingly little turning out. Few of the callers went away before darkness warned that it was really time to depart.

"Hello, there, how do you do?" "Well, well, bless my soul. It's an age since I saw you."

"Let me see; what's your name? Oh, yes, I had almost forgotten." But a shy wink to a friend indicates he had not forgotten, nor come anywhere near it.

"Happy New Year, Andy. Well, shake hands you old rascal; how are you, anyway?"

"Pretty well, for an old-timer, thank you."

"Old timer! Why, I feel younger than I ever did. You're just a boy."

Real Treat to See It.
And the mannaeuses they gave, and the snipes they put on, and the way they patted each other on the back, was a delight to see.

"Now, there's General Anderson, and Dr. Miller, too, and Jim Stevenson, and why, they're all here, ain't they? General, do me a favor, you happy New Year."

"Thank you, thank you," says General Anderson heartily. Then as an afterthought he says, "Don't forget to see Joe Steadman. He's here, somewhere, and says he was here before you."

"Well, he's mistaken, and I want to tell him so," smiles back the other veteran as he moves on with hands busy and eyes all aglisten with gladness.

And the waitresses, women with the soft voices, just the least bit timid at first, as soon as they were recognized as the men, the spirit of the occasion is infectious, and soon comes to their cheeks and they form groups that would entrance a painter of real people. Days of the dear old neighborhood time are being lived over again in groups on their feet, too busy to sit down, and in the corners where "a few have gathered together." Eyes grow bright and signs of happiness ascend from the lips of many a dowager who lives again the days of youth in watching sons and daughters of her own and of her old friends as they move hither and thither in the throng.

Where Class is Not.
A great leveller of class was this first New Year's reception of the Omaha club. Men and women of all classes and of the outlying districts, people from the most modest homes, wage-earners and employes, sack coat and frock, all met in frank and cordial friendship for the time being, and all were inspiringly happy in the meeting.

There were representatives of the M's and the O's from the immediate side, and of the banks and brass of Scotland; descendants of some who "came over in the Mayflower," Norsemen and sons of Germania.

The receiving line set a most encouraging pace, for where smiling Myron learned and his charming maid and the extended hands, to the end of the line where Dr. Miller sent the passing visitors into the crowd with some felicitous remark ringing in tickled ears.

President Peck of the club and Mrs. Peck entered right heartily into the spirit of essentially human comradeship and the Halls, the Kountzes, the Lakes, the Caldwelles, the Summers, Deules, Chases, Guious, Burgesses, Hitchcocks, all took up the welcoming strain as thoroughbred women and men ever do when the sentiment noblesse oblige is to the fore in good reason.

Looking Out for Others.
Many of the women of the receiving party and wives of club members busied themselves in moving through the shifting throngs, putting the timid ones at ease and urging the backward to partake of the buffet luncheon that was being served at one end of the circle of rooms.

The viands were served with generous hand and eaten standing, while the feasters broke up into little groups and extended the season's congratulations as they ate. Formality was thrown to the winds, conversation was continual and unbroken, and every greeting was genuine, unstudied, hearty, smacking of the west.

Here might be seen a bunch of old men, some leaders in the commercial and financial lines, others small shopkeepers; some retired long ago, others still working in the competitive "calling of the days" when Tenth street was "the town," when Farm street was a mudhole, when Leavenworth street offered fine opportunity to sink a wagon to the hubs, when Sixteenth street was undreamed of. Over there was "Grandpa" Turner, long ago considered a mistaken notion of a success in the west, that is now one of the finest residence paris in Omaha. He is surrounded by men and women who are delighted to recall themselves to his memory, even if they had to almost shout to make him understand.

Modesty Melts Away.
As the first modesty caused by strange surroundings gave off the flow of reminiscence and of good-natured chaffing was loosened. It never ceased, but its tone was changing and its subject shifting as the old folks and the young drew together and drifted apart. Again and again men like Judge Doane, Captain Palmer, Mr. J. Feenan, Judge Wakely, Blarney Croft and others on the long list ran into each other while moving about, and each time some new topic of auld lang syne suggested itself.

From the moment the visitors first set foot within the main door until they took their way out at the close everything and everybody in the elegant club house was at the service of the callers. They made themselves thoroughly at home, they shook hands until the arms of the receiving party were tired, they toasted each other in the punch. Hearts were quickened, the religion of friendship had a new blessing, and in many homes all over the city there were last night hundreds of well pleased people voting the Omaha club reception one of the most auspicious and successful functions that could be imagined. And in the club itself and in the mansions where its officers and members reside there was even more.

(Continued on Third Page.)

PRINTERS' STRIKE SPREADS

Men Called Out in Number of Cities and Scale is Signed in Others.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1.—Twenty-four of the 34 printing firms in this city have signed the agreement giving their employes an eight-hour workday. These firms, however, are not members of the Typothetae, the master printers' organization. The firms belonging to the Typothetae refuse to concede the eight-hour workday.

Although the printers' strike, which is national in scope, begins today, its extent will not be known until tomorrow because of the holiday. There are 130 members of the Typographical union employed in the book and job printing offices in this city. Recently eighteen Typothetae firms anticipated the strike by locking their hands out, and they claim to have more than filled the places of the union men.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Because of a special agreement between the Typothetae of Washington and the local Typographical union January 4 and not January 1 is the date when the demand of the union that all typesetters be called to nonunion men and placed on an eight-hour basis is to be enforced here. Most of the printing establishments in Washington are standing together in their opposition to the demands of the union.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 1.—On account of the holiday the full extent of the printers' strike in Los Angeles will not be known until tomorrow. It is estimated today that 125 printers and about 20 apprentices will fall to report for work tomorrow unless their demands for an eight-hour day are granted.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 1.—At a meeting of the Typographical union No. 54 yesterday the announcement was made that the employing printers and publishers of Stockton have conceded the eight-hour day, effective from January 1, 1906.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Sixty job printers, members of Louisville Typographical union No. 10, went out on strike today for an eight-hour day and union office.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—Twenty-one job printing offices in Columbus today granted the eight-hour day, nine hours having been the limit up to today.

RICH MINER KILLS HIMSELF

Frank Phiscator, Pioneer of the Klondike, Cuts His Throat with Razor in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Frank Phiscator, a millionaire Alaskan, last night ended his life in his apartments at a local hotel by cutting his throat with a razor. Phiscator is said to have been one of the pioneers of the Klondike and was at Forty-mile at the time of the great discoveries. He built the first house in Dawson. He had rich claims on Bonanza creek. Phiscator came originally from Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 1.—Frank Phiscator, the millionaire Alaskan miner who committed suicide yesterday in San Francisco, was well known in Berrien county, Michigan. He made ten visits to Baroda, where he had acquired his parents with a fine home and a luxuries of life. His brothers and sisters also profited largely through his good fortune. His annual home-comings were the occasion for prolonged festivities among his friends.

Four years ago he fell in love at first sight with a waitress at the Hotel Whitcomb. St. Joseph, Mich., and married her the same day. His bride went back to Alaska with him.

WRECK ON THE BIG FOUR

Three Men Reported Killed and a Number Injured in Collision Near Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—Three men were killed and several injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Big Four railroad four miles west of Columbus tonight. Two firemen and a brakeman were killed, but their names have not been definitely ascertained. It is said that the wreck was due to confusion of orders, but the responsibility has not been clearly fixed.

Movements of Ocean Vessels Jan. 1

At New York—Arrived: Giulia, from Trieste; La Touraine, from Havre.
At Glasgow—Sailed: Numidian, for St. John, N. B.
At Liverpool—Sailed: Jovic, for New York; Laurentin, for Philadelphia; Berlioz, for Boston.
At Queenstown—Sailed: Carmania, for New York.
At Genoa—Arrived: Nord America, from New York.
At Naples—Arrived: Buenos Ayres, from Vera Cruz; Sailed: Italia, for New York.
At Hamburg—Arrived: Bulgaria, from Baltimore.
At Antwerp—Arrived: Manito, from Boston and Philadelphia.

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NEBRASKA WEATHER FORECAST

Snow Tuesday, with Rising Temperature in West Portion. Wednesday Fair in West, Rain or Snow in East Portion.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday:
Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg.
5 a. m. 31 1 p. m. 31
6 a. m. 31 2 p. m. 31
7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 31
8 a. m. 33 4 p. m. 32
9 a. m. 32 5 p. m. 32
10 a. m. 31 6 p. m. 32
11 a. m. 32 7 p. m. 32
12 a. m. 32 8 p. m. 31
1 p. m. 31 9 p. m. 31

MOVE FOR SECRET BALLOT

Feature in New York Speakership Contest that May Upset All Calculations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The test of strength in the caucus of republican assemblymen tomorrow night will probably be taken, not directly in a vote upon the candidates for the nomination for speaker of the assembly, but upon the question of whether the vote on the speakership nomination shall be a secret vote. The utmost resources of both sides in the contest are now concentrated upon that single point. Its importance is evident in the light of the fact that the pledges hitherto obtained from the individual members had reference only to the support of this candidate or that. The issue of a "show-up" ballot for speaker sprang into existence late this afternoon and visibly disturbed all the comparative certainties which had been supposed to exist.

Leaders of the movement for the nomination of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston, who was named by Governor Higgins as his choice, admits that if they cannot prevent a secret ballot they cannot secure Mr. Wadsworth's nomination by caucus. On the other hand the adherents of Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence changed their previous tactics of claiming that the caucus would be a "show-up" ballot to assert that they were certain of being elected to secure a secret ballot.

At last accounts tonight the best informed observers on both sides agreed that in an open ballot or roll call of republican assemblymen in the existing condition of affairs Mr. Wadsworth would be elected. Both sides agreed also that upon a secret ballot the result would be very different.

State chairman Odell had little to say tonight except in his opinion Mr. Merritt was steadily gaining in strength and would secure the nomination. Mr. Wadsworth himself reiterated his statement that he had personal pledges enough to elect him.

PAYNTER WINS FIRST ROUND

Beckham Candidate Organizes House Over Combined Opposition of Blackburn and Haldeman.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 1.—The first skirmish in the battle for United States senator, J. C. S. Blackburn's seat, was won by the Paynter forces in the caucus of the democratic members of the house of representatives tonight. The opening of the caucus was a surprise, as the chairman of the caucus, the caucus was not called to order until shortly after 9 o'clock. When Lewis McQuown, chairman of the democratic state central committee, finally brought the members to order and called for the election of a permanent chairman, Representative W. J. Goeh, an adherent of Judge Thomas H. Paynter and an "administration" man, was elected over the Blackburn-Haldeman candidate by a vote of 41 to 33.

The vote for speaker of the house demonstrated that the Paynter forces were in the ascendancy. Representative W. J. Goeh, an adherent of Judge Thomas H. Paynter and an "administration" man, was elected over the Blackburn-Haldeman candidate by a vote of 41 to 33.

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M'CALL QUILTS NEW YORK LIFE

Times Says He Has Resigned and Paid \$235,000 to Cover Hamilton's Shortage.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—The Times tomorrow will say: Although neither John McCull nor any member of his family would discuss the matter, positive confirmation was obtained that Mr. McCull had resigned the presidency of the New York Life Insurance company.

With it came information that Mr. McCull had already turned over to the company a check for \$235,000, covering the deficit that Andrew Hamilton received in 1904 and which is yet unaccounted for in detail. It would probably succeed Mr. McCull as president of the company.

Mr. McCull's payment of the \$235,000 charged against Andrew Hamilton followed upon the receipt of the report of the New York Life's legislative manager, which John C. McCull brought home from Paris last week. It has already been made known that the Fowler committee did not consider Hamilton's statement satisfactory.

Accordingly, President McCull has made good his pledge to refund the amount of the Hamilton payments of 1904, irrespective of Hamilton's offer to put up \$100,000 pending a final report of the committee.

In case of a final adjustment between Hamilton and the company it is understood that Mr. McCull will receive from Hamilton whatever the latter would otherwise have turned into the New York Life.

RESTORATION OF ST. MARK'S

Work of Rehabilitating the Famous Cathedral Proceeds Satisfactorily.

VENICE, Jan. 1.—The work of the restoration of St. Mark's proceeds satisfactorily. The scaffolding supporting the apse vault, which was most in danger, has been completed without the decorations of the vault suffering the least injury. The pillars of the tribune and the chief walls have been protected and supported. The preservation of the basilica is now ensured. The work will be continued with the greatest care, so as to avoid any alterations of the art treasures.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Annual Reception of the President is a Brilliant Affair.

VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS HEADS LINE

First Time for Six Years This Office Has Been Represented.

DIPLOMATS FOLLOW THE CABINET

Head of Each Legation Personally Introduces Members of His Staff.

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DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS COME FOURTH

These Are Followed by Army and Navy and Other Societies and the General Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—New Year's day at the national capital was observed today with all the traditional brilliancy which time and custom have decreed shall characterize the official greeting of the New Year and another was added to the long line of receptions at the White House where the president and Mrs. Roosevelt received the people of the world, whatever their race or creed, of station high and low, who filed past till their numbers reached up into the thousands, each of them bringing a "Happy New Year." The first day of the year dawned bright and crisp; a heavy frost was melted away in the early morning by a flood of sunshine. By 9 o'clock the long line of citizens who were to be received after the representatives of the sovereigns of the world and the various officials of the American government had passed down the receiving line, began forming in front of the White House gates, and by 11 o'clock, the hour for the reception to begin, the column stretched along the front of the State, War and Navy building and gave promise of one of the largest receptions in the history of the White House.

Eleven o'clock saw the hour set for the reception at the White House where the members of the cabinet and their families. For the first time in six years today a president received the good wishes of a vice president on New Year's day, the late Garrett A. Hobart having been the last vice president present at the White House on this occasion.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the president and Mrs. Roosevelt, preceded by the military and naval aides to the president and the several White House aides, all in special full dress, descended the marble stairway leading from the second floor. Entering the Blue room at the White House, standing to the right of the door leading from the Red room.

Vice Presidential Party Arrives.
The first to wish them a happy New Year were the vice president and Mrs. Fairbanks, who passed behind the receiving line and stood to the right of Mrs. Roosevelt. Next came Secretary of War Woodrow Wilson, who, while not attending their first New Year's reception as members of the president's official family, today for the first time held the ranking position.

In the order named there followed Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw, Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Dingley, General Wood, Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelyou, Postmaster General and Mrs. Bonaparte (also newcomers at the White House on New Year's), Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Wood.

Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Wood. The uniform of the military and naval aides, which is always worn by officers when at the White House, the aides were Captain A. E. Harding, U. S. M.; Captain Dan T. Moore of the artillery, Captain Robert L. Lee of the cavalry, Lieutenant Fitzhugh B. Berry of the navy; Lieutenant Charles B. Latham, the chief Engineer corps; Lieutenant Philip H. Sheridan of the cavalry and Ensign Adolph Andrews of the navy.